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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 13, 1897.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

State Treasurer—J. S. BEACON, of
Westmoreland.
Auditor General—LEVI G. McCABE, of
Chester.

County.

Sheriff—CLARENCE E. PRYOR, of
Scranton.
District Attorney—JOHN R. JONES, of
Blakely.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, of
Carbondale.
Treasurer—W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scranton.
Clerk of the Courts—THOMAS P. DAN-
IELS, of Scranton.
Recorder—CHARLES HUESTER, of
Scranton.
Register—WILLIAM K. BECK, of Mos-
cow.
Jury Commissioner—CHARLES WIG-
GINS, of Scranton.
Election day, November 2.

Better by far an open foe than a cowardly skulker in ambush. Let the loyal Republicans of Lackawanna line up and show the enemy, without and within, the color of their eyes!

Kicked Out of Court.

The quashing yesterday of the Watson petition by a majority opinion of court rendered by one Republican and one Democratic judge disposed effectually of this carefully concocted scheme to cast discredit upon the Republican county ticket and extend aid to the political enemy. Fair-minded men regardless of party or factional inclination must approve this decision of Judges Edwards and Gunster. Their position clearly represents the law, the justice and the common sense of the situation, and it will doubly convict the petitioner of insincerity and mendacity that in the decision rendered by the court both political parties are represented.

The sense of fair play which in politics as in other relations of life respects blows below the belt will speedily insure a reaction of sentiment against the perpetrators of this manifestly factional outrage. That after holding his alleged strength for months before the convention as a commodity vainly offered for sale this man Watson, carrying with him into convention less than a tenth part of its total vote, should afterward at a late hour bring this absurd charge into court, not indeed, with any expectation that it would be sustained, knowing in fact that there was nothing in it which any court in Christendom, with regard for its own integrity, could seriously entertain for an instant, but aiming solely to embarrass his successful competitor for the nomination and supply encouragement to the Democratic enemy—whether with or without a material consideration, must remain for the present a matter of conjecture—presents, we think, about the most contemptible spectacle it was ever the lot of any man to exhibit before public scrutiny in the history of Lackawanna county. An open party traitor, frankly selling out to the enemy, would in our judgment be infinitely superior.

If this incident is to be taken as a specimen of the tactics which the rule-or-ruin factionists who masquerade in this county as Republicans only the better to contribute to the purposes of the Democracy intend to employ in this campaign loyal Republicans accept the gauge of battle and are willing to push the fighting to the end.

Weyler's loyalty and submission are probably not wholly disinterested. The Spanish regime is likely to be short-lived; and if it shall collapse Weyler will inevitably come again to the top, the biggest toad in the Spanish political puddle. There can be no question that Weylerism represents the drift and impulse of the Spanish character, hence its discomfiture will be but temporary.

Nerve.

Who are the ringleaders in the present campaign to elect Charles Schadt sheriff and turn the influence of that office for Democratic candidates in coming congressional and national elections? Bryan men, every one. Fitzsimmons, Schadt's ringleader, a Bryanite of the most radical type; Roland, Fitzsimmons' right bower, another Bryanite, who goes in for the Chicago platform, free silver, Algeid and all; Mayor Bailey, the sponsor for Horn, another Bryanite, and so on down the list. Not a sound money Democrat is among them, or, if among them, not one is trusted by the inner clique. The whole aim and purpose of Schadt's fight, apart from the candidate's personal eagerness to capture the revenue of the shrievalty, is to gather strength for the coming together of a Bryanite local machine, which in coming campaigns, when the industrial and financial interests of the nation are at stake, they can utilize for purposes of their own.

These are the men who beat the heads of the sound money Democrats at the recent convention, jumped all over the Lackawanna friends of William F. Harris, fired T. J. Duggan off the ticket because Schadt "didn't want so much Irish on it," and now have the sublime nerve to pass among these victims of their past highhandedness asking for votes on the score of party regularity. There isn't a man in the group who hasn't on his hands the blood of some fellow Democrat ruthlessly slaughtered in past campaigns. There isn't one who does not smell to heaven of past jobbery, dickers and sell-outs. There isn't one who could look the shade of Thomas Jefferson straight in the face and repress a blush of shame. And yet these are the men who now have the cheek to ask anti-Bryan Democrats to support their close-corporation, Bryanite ticket because of its alleged regularity.

That is the argument they use now, three weeks before election; but it will not be a fortnight until you will see these same fellows passing the word down the line to trade the life out of the rest of the ticket in order if possible to

save Schadt and Horn. Though some of them claim to be Irishmen their motto in this campaign seems to be: "No Irishman need apply."

It is a suspicious coincidence that nearly every man prominent in the South Low Independent movement in New York city is a Cleveland worshiper and a free trader. How any true Republican can stomach such a crowd after the teachings of the past five years is more than we can imagine.

A Commanding Duty.

There is on phase of the Cuban problem which deserves to be taken at this time into very careful consideration by American statesmanship and public opinion. It is an established axiom of the higher politics to which this problem belongs that no great question of morals is settled finally until it is settled aright. Americans hold these truths to be self-evident; that every man is endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. So long as all of these rights, or any one of them, are abridged by oppression from an alien source, the germ of trouble is implanted and the risk of revolution is prolonged.

Having made itself morally if not legally, a party in interest to the Cuban controversy the United States for its own security no less than for its own honor must not cease from its participation in the negotiation until a settlement is reached which holds out reasonable promise of becoming permanent. Even though the Cuban insurgents of their own volition were disposed to accept from Spain a settlement involving the grant to them of a limited autonomy, it would in our judgment be within the selfish duty of this government to satisfy itself as to Spain's ability so to administer the proposed scheme of government as to insure in Cuba peace among the inhabitants of that island and future security to American commerce. In other words, our rights arising from trade and propriety are of a character entitling and requiring us to be a satisfied factor in the contract.

This being, from the American standpoint, capable of invulnerable defence, how much more is it the duty of the United States to stand for liberty in Cuba when it knows and the world knows that an endorsement by it of a Spanish overture to the Cuban people would be the deciding influence that would cause them to accept? For the Spanish word and promise Cubans have nothing but scorn and contempt. It would be our recommendation alone which would cause them to accept it. The slightest consideration. Can we, then, in morals as a Christian power dedicated to the principle of human liberty, or in expediency as a nation that if Spain should hereafter break faith would have to assume the brunt of her not improbable perjury, afford at this critical juncture in the affairs of Cuba, when its entire freedom from Spain is almost within the grasp of the patriotic men who have made so noble a fight for it, can we, with these considerations before us and before the world, afford to give our indorsement to any scheme of Spain extending to the Cuban people a proffer of less than the entire freedom which is their moral right?

If it is true, as is asserted by the representative in Washington of the Chicago Times-Herald, Mr. Walter Wellman, that there is in the cabinet of President McKinley at Washington, an element which counsels him to let the whole Cuban issue drop as being none of our affair, we blush for it and in the name of Republicanism, Americanism and humanity, we repudiate and denounce it. Such counsel is the counsel of the devil. It shames the man who gives it and it would infamously disgrace the American executive who should accept it and act upon it. Rather is it the duty of the president to choose the fitting time to act, once for all, so that from the future of American commerce and diplomacy there shall be completely eliminated a source of irritation which has troubled and embittered our entire past.

Chairman Elkin predicts that Pennsylvania will go Republican next month by 180,000 plurality. It ought to; but to insure this desirable result every Republican should begin at once to hustle.

For Register of Wills.

When the Republicans of Lackawanna named as their candidate for register of wills ex-Representative William K. Beck, of Moscow, they made no mistake. Mr. Beck has been for years a veritable Republican war horse, performing service for the party in all its campaigns and in the main modestly waiving aside subsequent proffers of reward. He consented, it is true, upon one occasion to make the race for legislative honors in the Third district, and his record at Harrisburg during the important session of 1893-4 speaks for itself; but with this exception the party has been in his debt rather than his creditor. His many friends in all parts of the county, and especially his friends and neighbors south of the mountain, will therefore find especial pleasure this fall in according to him their emphatic support, while there is not in any locality a Republican professing party loyalty who can justify opposition to him.

It is a fact of record that John R. Jones has been one of the most intelligent district attorneys this county has ever had. Envy loves a shining mark.

Judge Edwards' Pointed Talk.

The opinion filed by Judge Edwards yesterday in the Watson case should be read with care by every voter in Lackawanna county. Especially do we commend to the public's attention this portion of it:

"Not only would I quash this petition because we have no power or jurisdiction to inquire into the subject matter of it, because the petitioner does not allege any irregularity in the election of delegates to this nominating convention, but I would also quash the petition because it is so vague, so indefinite, so absolutely void of all specific allegations. The candidate whose nomination is attacked is charged with one of the most serious crimes known in our statute books, a crime for which the constitution makers themselves have seen fit to prescribe the penalty,

which is disqualification from ever holding office hereafter. A petition alleging such serious transgressions ought certainly to give some facts, there ought to have been in this petition the names of somebody that received money or of somebody that offered money; there ought to be some affidavit from somebody outside of the affidavit on information and belief which is appended to the petition, which should establish prima facie at least a fact which could be inquired into. But this petition, as I have already stated, is so general, so vague, so indefinite, and so worthless in my opinion, as a paper upon which to predicate important action, that it ought to be quashed on that ground alone."

What shall be said of the man who because of his own inability to compete successfully for a party nomination after a series to use the court records as a means of securing a reported odium, first on his successful competitor, and indirectly on the whole party to which he professes allegiance? What do the voters of Lackawanna think of such a man and what do they think of the tactics he employs? The answer to this question can best be read on the night of Nov. 2 in the vote cast for John R. Jones and the whole Republican ticket.

We suspect it has upon the whole been fortunate for Spain that James G. Blaine is not alive and in his prime.

In the calendar of the best Republican there is no such thing as an off year.

Some Suggestions About Pensions

From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

When American-born patriots and however willing to indulge the sentiment of gratitude toward the men who periled life, health, and the welfare of their families in the national defense, contemplate the still swelling aggregate of our pension rolls, now mounting toward \$100,000,000 annually, they may be pained and if they incline to assume a questioning attitude as to whether all the legislation under which that immense outlay is being made has been sufficiently well considered. This attitude has become more and more pronounced since it is seen that thousands of young widows are being added to the rolls, to take the place of the veterans who are dropped off, and whose pensions, which are for life, seem likely to prolong for another full generation a large part of the national burden which rests upon the taxpayers. The hold taken by the present commissioner of pensions in objecting to this class of beneficiaries is looked upon with general commendation. While the men are willing—nay, eager—to save from want the women who sent their husbands into the field in the critical days of the "sixties," they cannot understand what claim the women who have married an ex-soldier long after the war ended can have upon the nation. Marrying a veteran for the sake of getting a pension—a practice which has now become common—cannot be classed among the acts of patriotism for which pensions are usually bestowed.

While in this critical mood, people are also inclined to push the question a little further, and to ask on what ground the government should continue the payment of pensions to people who plainly do not need them. Especially, why should prospects and widows meet the business men and in the professions, draw an annual stipend from the government, while other veterans who served their country equally well, or better, but who now find it hard work to make a living, receive nothing whatever, because no rebel bullet happened to hit them, or because their health remained so good that they were able to serve their country to the end of the war without contracting a disabling or even a constructively disabling disability? If the pension roll were reduced to the names of all individuals who are in no need of aid from the government to enable them to live in comfort, and secondly of all who have married veterans since the war, the enormous burden of pensions which the American people are now bearing would be vastly reduced. But how popular a sentiment is this? The nation could perhaps then spare something with which to sweeten the last days and perhaps save from the almshouse some splendid soldiers who would grand service, but were not lucky enough to "get hit" while doing it.

There is no doubt that the larger portion of the men now receiving pensions were good soldiers. We are glad to admit that all of them have deserved well of the government. But the popular sentiment is that pensions should be bestowed, not to match deserts, but to relieve necessities. Where no necessity for relief exists the claimant is the man who was hit by a bullet or injured by disease in the service no greater than that of his comrade who fought equally well and perhaps even more bravely, but who went through the war without getting hit and with his health unimpaired. And it is a matter of common notoriety that in almost every neighborhood there are men who were in efficient soldiers, but who are now rich, who are receiving pensions from the government, while men who were good soldiers, but who are now poor, are without a cent. All well-to-do soldiers ought now to be willing to consent to a readjustment. Let some honorary medals be struck off and bestowed upon these in lieu of further pensions.

SURPLUS OF LEGAL TALENT.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Are American institutions tending to the development of a learned proletariat class? That France and Germany are suffering from an oversupply of physicians, professors, lawyers and preachers is a complaint frequently heard. In this country, where these laborers are altogether out of proportion to the amount of labor to be done, it is not unusual for a man to profess his studies into midlife simply because, from excessive competition, no field of labor has been opened up to him. The Parisian student has brilliant opportunities for the study of art; but he finds little demand for the product of his efforts. He can study architecture; but no one asks him to build houses, for it is so much easier to establish schools of art and architecture than to maintain in a densely populated country a healthy proportion between supply and demand.

A study of the statistics of the lawyer's profession is likely to leave the impression that if the laborers in the other learned professions bear the same ratio to the demand for labor our own country is already in a sadder plight than are the students of the law in France. There are now 50,000 professional lawyers in our "Model Republic," or one lawyer to every 28 of the population. In the center of the population the ratio is as high as one to every 250 inhabitants. Such is said to be the condition in Chicago, where a recently compiled directory shows that nearly 5,000 lawyers are struggling for existence. France, with a population of 40,000,000, can manage to exist with only 1,000 more lawyers than are needed in Chicago; and Germany, with more than 45,000,000 population, has but 7,000 lawyers. The profitless law schools, many of which are maintained not to make lawyers but to furnish opportunities to half-made lawyers unable to make a decent living in the practice of the law, are largely responsible for the glut of attorneys in our statute books, a crime for which the constitution makers themselves have seen fit to prescribe the penalty,

reported 1,611 students; in 1885, 2,064; in 1891, 4,108; in 1894, 7,000. Nor has this increase been the consequence of a corresponding demand; on the contrary, in the opinion of Mr. Edwards, in the Michigan Law Journal, it is "safe to say that approximately 25 per cent. of the ordinary revenues of the old-time law office have been cut out in recent years."

In view of facts such as have been presented it is somewhat discouraging to read the late criticism of a well-known Columbia college professor: "When machine shops and factories and all the paraphernalia of the applied sciences are imported into the academic shades, and when the perfume of the attic violet is stifled by the stenches of the chemist's crucible, the true purpose of the university is forgotten." The professor's rhetoric seems better than his judgment. As to what constitutes the true purpose of a university there is apt to be a wide difference of opinion; yet few are so warped by prejudice as to maintain that the true purpose of our higher schools is to prepare young men for a life of inactivity. To the outside observer it looks like the universities are doing better service in educating men to be mechanics, designers, engineers, electricians, agriculturists and chemists than is being done by those which are helping to increase the large "crop" of American lawyers.

A STRONG CANDIDATE.

From the Carbonate Leader.

C. E. Pryor who has been nominated by the Republicans for the office of sheriff of this county will undoubtedly be the next incumbent of the shrievalty. Mr. Pryor is the people's choice. He is one of the best known men in Lackawanna county, and we use the term "best" in every light in which it can be placed. During the last few years he has had occasion to come into official contact with a goodly portion of the voters of the county. Of each he has every one he has made a friend at once. His popularity is widespread and the place he holds in the hearts of the people was not won more by his own merits than by the admirable way he has served the public in the past.

Mr. Pryor has been a pronounced and recognized success in public capacity and the ability displayed by him as prothonotary will be taken into the office of sheriff. The two offices are closely allied and in electing him the voters will reap the benefit of an experience that guarantees a more than creditable execution of the important duties of sheriff of such a great county as Lackawanna. Mr. Pryor is one of the strongest candidates ever nominated for an office in this section of the state, and his election in November is already assured.

IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE.

From the Washington Post.

"The man who is in love with his wife is perhaps not so rare a specimen as most people think, but he does not always show it in the pretty way that came under my notice a few days ago," said the good-natured clerk at the Hotel Johnson. "It happened this way. A gentleman living out in Colorado wrote us that his wife would be coming through Washington on her way home from a southern city; to give her the best room in the house, and to spare no pains to make her comfortable. He included a bill to pay for a magnificent bouquet of expensive flowers and also his own card. Well, on the date he named the lady arrived, and when she was shown to her apartment, there on the table stood a lot of roses that any woman in Washington would have envied. At first she didn't seem to realize that they were intended for her, but when she stooped to examine the more closely her eyes fell on her husband's card. Then she realized what a graceful and thoughtful act had been done by him, and the happiness that shone in her eyes was more eloquent than words. The kiss that fell on one of the flowers was undoubtedly vicarious. To my mind little attentions like this go a long way to make life worth living."

A TALE OF THE SEA.

From the Brazil Nut.

Two American captains were recently relating their experiences on different voyages. One of them told the following story: "About 1 p. m. on March 2 my ship was proceeding under full sail when a cloud of locusts, the size of a man's hand was observed on the horizon. It came on, and as it neared the ship we discovered that it was composed of locusts. They settled on the sails and you could see a bit of canvas for them. When they flew away there was not a stitch of canvas left on the yards. 'A locust plague,' said the captain, 'I can quite believe that, for at about 3.30 p. m. on March 2 my vessel was proceeding under full sail when we observed a small cloud on the horizon. It came on, and as it neared the ship we discovered that it was a cloud of locusts, and as they passed our vessel we saw that every man Jack of them had a pair of No. 1 canvas trousers on.'"

THE FARMER AND PROTECTION

From Guntz's Magazine.

The true friend to the American farmer is the one who supports those policies which will tend to enlarge the proportion of our agricultural population, the consumers but not producers of farm products. Every new factory, every new railroad, every new city, every new contribution to this result, thus it is plain that a protective policy applying mainly to manufacturing industries does not involve unfair discrimination against agriculture at all, but provides for the very thing which agriculture has henceforth most deeply needed, an increase in the non-farming population. If the foreign market delusion were abandoned, and no further increase made in the acreage devoted to farming, it would not be many years before our own manufacturing and urban population would consume the entire product of American farms.

THE PUBLIC'S DEBT.

From the Courier-Progress.

Friends of education owe a debt of gratitude to W. S. Langstaff for his splendid work in this city. It was Mr. Langstaff's vote that elected Professor G. W. Phillips superintendent of our schools, and enabled the board of trustees to elect methods then in vogue and place our schools on the high educational basis they now occupy. Eleven votes were necessary to initiate the reforms so badly in need at that time and in every forward movement Mr. Langstaff was a potent force. For fourteen years Mr. Langstaff has given his time and energy to school work, and though unremunerative to himself, his efforts have been of great value to the public.

WHAT IT MEANS.

From the Courier-Progress.

Republican success in Lackawanna county means more than the placing in office of the nominees of that party. It means that the guarantee of faithful performance of duty, it means an additional stimulus to prosperity's forward movement by keeping in control the party which has always been the basis of confidence in the country and keeps the wheels of industry moving.

BITTER AND SWEET.

The apple that grows highest is the best upon the tree.

The rose that is the most fragrant always has the sharpest thorn. The pearl that is the purest lies within the deepest sea. And the deeds that live the longest are of hardest efforts born!

The love that's won too lightly is not treasured as a gem; The words that flow freely never have the greatest weight; Man is responsible for his blessings if he has to strive for them. But never knows their value if they're passed upon a plate! —Cleveland Leader.

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